

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1201.1
F76F0
cop. 2

~~PRICE DEAD END~~

8/52

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

December 28, 1970



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

JAN 14 1971

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Feedstuffs: Growing Export Opportunity

New Goals for Canadian Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

VOL. VIII • No. 52 • December 28, 1970

In this issue:

- 2 Opportunity in Exports for the U.S. Grain Trader: Feedstuffs By Clarence D. Palmby
- 4 The Effects of Cotton Nationalization in India By Zenobia Boyce
- 5 Agricultural Congress Reviews Canada's Farm Prospects By Eugene T. Olson
- 8 Trapping the Mink Market
- 10 Crops and Markets
- 12 Index to Foreign Agriculture, 1970

This week's cover:

Winter at the Port of Baltimore—the discharge point for a large percentage of U.S. grain exports. Article beginning on page 2 discusses expanding opportunities for feedgrain exports.

Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture
Clarence D. Palmby, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs
Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service

Editorial Staff:

Kay Owsley Patterson, Editor
Janet F. Beal, Associate Editor; Faith Payne, Marcellus P. Murphy, Isabel A. Smith, Ann L. Barr, Jane V. Foster, Katherine Janka.

Advisory Board:

Kenneth F. McDaniel, Chairman; Horace J. Davis, Anthony R. DeFelice, Robert H. Ingram, Leonard B. Kelley, Kenneth K. Krogh, J. Don Looper, Donald M. Rubel, Larry F. Thomasson, Raymond E. Vickery, Quentin M. West, Joseph W. Willelt.

Use of funds for printing *Foreign Agriculture* has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (May 1, 1969). Yearly subscription rate, \$10.00 domestic, \$13.00 foreign; single copies 20 cents. Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

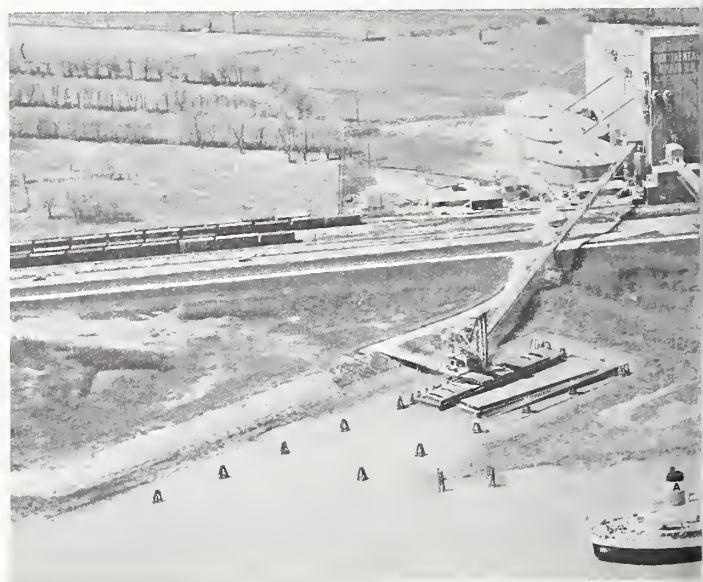
Contents of this magazine may be reprinted freely. Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by USDA or Foreign Agricultural Service.



Headed abroad—U.S. grain is unloaded from elevator at the Port of New Orleans for export.

Opportunity For the Trader

A USDA-sponsored feedgrain mission observes French Charolais cattle, some of which are fattened on wheat.





By CLARENCE D. PALMBY
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Throughout the developed world—and increasingly in less developed areas—there continues to be a rapidly growing market for feed ingredients, especially those with a high protein content. This is in addition to the increased demand for energy ingredients (carbohydrates) for feed formulas.

When I speak of feedstuffs, I include wheat, although not everyone agrees. Still the use of wheat for feed has increased substantially in the world. At the same time, the use of wheat for food has not shown spectacular growth. Add to this the tremendous production capacity in the United States—present and potential—and you have a situation where we need to look for new markets and new opportunities for the American wheat producer.

There are changes taking place in world markets—trends that represent opportunities for American producers of feedstuffs.

To begin with, the use of wheat for feed has expanded remarkably in the European Community. In the past half dozen years the Community has doubled its use of wheat for feed—from 4.7 million metric tons to about 9 million metric tons.

Recently, we have also become aware of Eastern Europe as a potentially expanded market for feed ingredients. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania

are countries which for almost a generation now have been largely outside the western trade sphere.

So far this potential for shipments of feedstuffs into Eastern Europe has been reflected mostly in soybeans and soybean products moving under developing dollar trade terms.

The acknowledged high quality of U.S. soybean meal and the excellent results achieved with it point to the enlargement of the East European market to serve developing livestock enterprises there. If present trade conditions continue, Eastern Europe could more than double current imports of U.S. soybeans and products in 5 years.

Import restrictions are not a problem with U.S. soybeans because soybean meal is accepted as essential to the successful development of a modern poultry industry and, to a lesser extent, modern hog production.

Poultry meat production increased more than one-third between 1964 and 1968 in Eastern Europe. The growth of hog production is not quite so pronounced because of the 1968 drought which caused a drop in hog numbers. But most of the countries are now rebuilding their hog numbers, and consumption of mixed feeds should be on the way up.

The mixed feed industries have been continually expanding their capacities and modernizing their operations. Mixed formula products have become the major poultry feed used on commercial farms and particularly on state and cooperative farms. At an average rate of soybean protein use of 10 percent in the mixed feed industries, the East European countries eventually will be using 1 million tons of soybean meal a year. Currently about half that amount is used.

The point I am making is that, even in the part of Europe that has lagged behind in the development of animal industries, there is now a noticeable growth in the use of feedstuffs. There is an expanding opportunity for the export of U.S. soybeans and meals and there should be an expanding opportunity for U.S. grains.

The general rise in the effective demand for feedstuffs parallels the rise in economic levels in many countries. In most countries—east or west—improved living standards are the trigger for an uptrend in the use of animal products.

(Continued on page 16)

n Exports

U.S. Grain

Feedstuffs





Cloth made from U.S. cotton is sold in a New Delhi shop.

The Effects of Cotton Nationalization in India

By ZENOBIA BOYCE
*Agricultural Assistant
Bombay*

Although the Indian Government's cotton nationalization program has met vehement protest from the domestic cotton trade, the actual impact of the plan is as yet more apparent than real. A public sector agency, the Cotton Corporation of India, Ltd., has been established to canalize cotton imports and take over the purchase of domestic cotton; but, so far, it is hard to predict exactly how this will affect the country's cotton trade.

With the establishment of the Cotton Corporation, the Indian Government officially disregarded the collective dissent of the cotton trade—their pleas and threats, marches and demonstrations, and temporary business shut-downs. Dissenters have emphasized the Government's lack of management expertise to deal with such a complicated business as well as the unemploy-

ment that could result from the Government takeover.

This fall the Cotton Corporation announced the conditions for the import of cotton by mills. All import licenses are to be issued in the name of the Corporation for the account of the user mill, rather than directly in the name of the mill as formerly. Mills, however, will continue to nominate their own importers. The importer will hold out service charges of 1 percent of the f.o.b. invoice value of an imported consignment. He will keep 0.5 percent to cover his own charges, pay the Cotton Corporation 0.25 percent for its supervisory functions, and pass on 0.25 percent to the importing mill. The importer may only make such postimportation charges as are approved by the Corporation.

Members of the trade, considering the announcement "highly improper," suspended business in foreign cotton in mid-September.

The trade maintains that it is virtually impossible to meet overhead out

of the charges permitted, let alone make a profit. Furthermore, it is felt that the 0.25 percent the Cotton Corporation has taken for itself is much too liberal for the mere supervisory function it will carry out. It is argued that supervision on a 500-bale application requires no more time than for 50 bales; and a fixed, nominal fee per application would be more equitable than the 0.25 percent of the f.o.b. value of total imports.

Although India's Foreign Trade Ministry acknowledges the many complex aspects of the nationalization move and the need for the Cotton Corporation to familiarize itself with the intricacies involved, it contends there are some advantages to the takeover. Centralized purchases are expected to offer bargaining advantages and be more quickly contracted. And with over half of India's cotton imports coming from the UAR and the Sudan, where cotton marketing is controlled by the Government, it is claimed that centralized buying may result in somewhat lower prices from these countries.

However, opponents to nationalization point out that other countries which buy Egyptian and Sudanese cotton—such as Japan, Britain, France, and the United States—have not found it necessary to take over their cotton trades to gain more advantageous import terms.

Meanwhile, import arrivals continued to lag through early December. Arrangements had been made in mid-September for the shipment of 310,000 bales of the 390,000-bale allotment from the UAR and the Sudan for 1970-71. However, procedural delays apparently limited arrivals through November. Concurrently, the production estimate for the Indian crop declined from about 5.1 million to 4.7 million bales. This combination of circumstances resulted in a flurry of buying and a rampant bull market, and prompt action to import additional cotton now seems imperative.

Although it is still early to make accurate assessments, Indian cotton interests feel that the Cotton Corporation's contribution will continue to be only that of one more office to process papers and cause delay before cotton can be imported. U.S. exporters, at this time, are able to deal with agents in India under the same conditions they have in the past. Only if the mills request that the Cotton Corporation act as their agent would there be any change.

For the second time in recent years, representatives of various sectors of Canadian agriculture have met to help the Government chart the country's farm future. On November 25, Minister of Agriculture H. A. Olson convened 500 farm leaders, agribusiness representatives, and Government officials in Ottawa to consider the recently completed report of the Federal Task Force on Agriculture.

The report, *Canadian Agriculture in the Seventies*, was discussed in draft at the First Agriculture Congress held in March 1969 (*Foreign Agriculture*, April 21, 1969) and was the basic document of the Second Congress. The report—complete with goals for agriculture, proposals for achieving those goals, and a wealth of farm production and marketing information—was the subject of both praise and criticism by various interest groups attending the Second Congress.

At the opening session of the Congress, Mr. Olson noted there has been a tendency in Canada to downgrade the agricultural industry, not only in terms of the kind of work and person involved, but also in terms of the importance to the national economy. He pointed out, however, that agriculture's productivity is improving faster than

Agricultural Congress

Reviews Canada's

Farm Prospects

By EUGENE T. OLSON
U.S. Agricultural Attaché
Ottawa

the national average and that approximately one Canadian wage earner in three draws his paycheck either directly or indirectly from the country's agricultural industry.

The basic goals proposed by the Federal Task Force include: higher net farm income per capita, stable net farm income, lower cost of production and marketing, and increased mobility of labor out of agriculture. Such goals

only naturally raised questions as to what extent Government should be involved in agriculture and how competitive Canadian farmers should be with their neighbors and farmers of other exporting countries.

Major proposals voiced

Task Force proposals on means of achieving these goals included a wide variety of measures.

- There should be less direct Government involvement in agriculture, except to aid those who need help in adjusting to more competitive situations; and farmers should assume more responsibility for their own leadership and direction in the future.

- Surpluses must be reduced to manageable proportions, with the Government supplying limited assistance programs for the crop switching and land retirement necessary to slow the growing surplus production.

- Agricultural subsidies and price supports that are not effective should be phased out.

- There should be a National Agricultural Marketing Board, responsible to the Federal Cabinet, operating to benefit agriculture without adversely affecting the national economy.

- Canada should initiate discussions to remove all tariffs on cattle and beef in order to achieve a completely free continental market.

In briefs presented at the Congress by various agricultural organizations and commodity groups, substantial criticism was leveled at the Task Force report. For example, the Canadian Fed-

Agriculture Minister H. A. Olson opens the Congress in Ottawa.



Joint U.S.-Canadian Committee Meets

Agriculture and agricultural trade subjects of mutual concern and of continuing importance to the United States and Canada were discussed at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Joint U.S.-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held in Ottawa November 23 and 24. The meeting considered a number of issues in keeping with the Joint Committee's purpose of insuring that bilateral economic relations are conducted in a spirit marked by close, continuing, and frank consultation.

Secretary Hardin, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Palmby, was one of four Cabinet members on the U.S. Delegation. In the Canadian Delegation agriculture was represented by the Honorable Horace A. (Bud) Olson, Minister of Agriculture.

Agricultural problems discussed focused on the need for liberal trade policies by all countries and the issues involved in developing a new international wheat agreement. It was agreed that the EC Common Agricultural Policy gives rise to problems of particular concern and that concerted efforts should be made to obtain substantive accommodations for outside trade interests as soon as possible. A related discussion concerned recent moves by the United Kingdom toward increased protectionism as it negotiates to enter the EC.

Border trade problems in agricultural commodities were reviewed, and it was agreed that prompt consultations on those problems that arise are desirable. Specific topics discussed included new farm policy proposals in both countries, beef imports by the United States and Canada, and trade restrictions.

Both Canada and the United States attach considerable importance to Joint Committee meetings in view of increasing economic interdependence and trade between the two countries. Canada ranks far ahead of all other countries as the major trading partner of the United States. In 1969 total U.S. exports to Canada reached the very high level of \$9.0 billion compared to imports of \$10.4 billion.

Canada follows Japan as our second largest market for farm commodities. U.S. agricultural exports to Canada in 1969 totaled \$509 million, excluding transshipments; and major commodity components included soybeans, corn, fresh fruits and vegetables, oil cake and meal, fruit and vegetable juice, and pork, in order of value. U.S. agricultural imports of \$244 million from that country in 1969 put Canada in fourth place as a source of supply of farm commodities, outranked only by countries supplying large quantities of tropical products. Principal U.S. agricultural imports from Canada are cattle, beef and veal, pork, grain products, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

eration of Agriculture proposed its own goals, objectives, and recommendations, and claimed the Task Force presentation was too narrowly focused on economic goals with too little attention to social goals. The National Farmers Union stated that the Canadian Government "has already charted its course in agricultural policy and has embarked upon programs much in line with Task Force recommendations . . ."

The Meat Packers Council voiced general agreement with the Task Force proposals and recommended that the livestock industry move towards a free-trade North American market.

After the plenary sessions, the Congress broke into discussion groups organized around various noncommodity and commodity subjects. Four of these discussion groups focused on marketing and international trade, and delegates agreed on a number of points:

- The Canadian Government should take further initiatives to have other countries reduce tariffs on agricultural products, but only after consulting the commodity group concerned.

- Certain segments of Canadian agriculture would face extreme difficulties with further reductions in protection against imports.

- Emphasis must be placed on continuity of supply for all of Canada's export markets.

- Food aid should be increased to less developed countries.

- Market research must be expanded.

- Domestic farm policy must be made consistent with changing international developments.

- National farm marketing agencies and a National Agricultural Marketing Board should be established. At the commodity board level there should be provision for producer representation as well as flexibility in the method of appointment to commodity boards and in the form or structure of the boards.

- The power to control imports should not be given the National Agricultural Marketing Board, but boards concerned should be consulted when and if any change in import control measures is considered.

- There should be no attempt made to create one all-encompassing body with widespread controls on output.

- Provincial governments should continue to resist the temptation to introduce grading and quality regulations aimed at reducing interprovincial trade.

An important area of discussion among delegates dealing with international trade was Canada's trade relationship with the United States. They agreed that Canada should not negotiate a free-trade continental market with the United States because of the difficulties that would be suffered by some sectors of the farm economy in the wake of reduced protection.

The international trade group also accepted 13 recommendations of the Federal Task Force report without change. Several of these were considered of major importance:

- The Government must be willing to subject other sectors of the economy to increased foreign competition.

- Increased trade promotion and trade development is required.

- A system of export credit and export insurance is necessary.

- Canadian grades and grading must be improved on a number of agricultural commodities.

Agreements reached on grain

The three groups discussing wheat, feedgrains, and oilseeds filed separate reports largely dealing with the same topics of discussion. All three agreed that the marketing of western wheat should remain under the Canadian

Wheat Board and that some form of quota delivery system should remain in effect. They also agreed provision should be made for protein grading of wheat.

Two groups felt the Canadian Wheat Board should use both futures and negotiated sales with flexible pricing to achieve best returns and volume in all markets. However, one group unanimously rejected the Task Force proposal that the Wheat Board hedge all purchases of oats and barley on the futures market. There was, nevertheless, general acceptance of the Task Force proposal to use the futures market to hedge daily a certain quantity of coarse grains.

Two groups rejected the idea that all wheat produced in a given crop year should be sold during that year with the exception of a normal carryover, but two groups agreed with the principle of a Grains Stabilization plan outlined recently by the Government.

Fruits, vegetables discussed

The discussion group concerned with fruits and vegetables took strong exception to a number of Task Force recommendations, including the proposal for free trade in potatoes between Canada and the United States. It also rejected the proposal that the Federal Government seek free trade arrangements with

the United States for carrots, onions, turnips, cole crops, and cranberries. But it agreed that Canada should negotiate with the United States "respecting the introduction of objective standards for the application of quick relief against dumping and/or injury from low-priced imports."

Flatly rejecting the Task Force proposal for producer marketing boards for potatoes in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the group supported the Canadian Horticultural Council opinion that some mechanisms to improve potato marketing are necessary, but with implementation lying within provincial jurisdiction. Also rejected were new grading standards for potatoes.

Further disagreement came about over the Task Force recommendation that marketing board controls for apples be used in Nova Scotia and Quebec. In this case, the discussion group again agreed with the Canadian Horticultural Council's recommendation. It advised that a coordinated national system of orderly marketing is desirable, but that marketing groups in each of the producing provinces are prerequisites.

Dairy, livestock, poultry proposals

Groups discussing dairy policy gave general support to the existing policy, goals, and programs of the Canadian Dairy Commission, rejecting the Task Force proposal that subsidies be phased out and that the Commission focus shift to adjustment programs rather than industry support.

Discussing the beef industry, the groups concerned with livestock and poultry agreed that every practical effort should be made to have Canadian cattle fed and slaughtered in Canada and no direct subsidies should be offered to encourage grain or dairy farmers to enter the beef industry.

The livestock and poultry discussion groups also agreed that there should be no reduction of tariffs on poultry or eggs, and that the tariff on live poultry should be raised.

In commenting on the value of both the substantive agreements and disagreements that inevitably must emerge during such a Congress, Minister Olson told the departing delegates that they are "in a better position to discuss the Task Force report, since you now know what others think, even if you are not convinced that what the others think is right."

Canadian Farm Outlook Brightening

About 300 delegates from all sectors of the agricultural industry gathered in Ottawa on November 23 for Canada's 1970 Agricultural Outlook Conference. At the 2-day conference, representatives defined Canada's current agricultural prospects and discussed implications for various commodities. Their optimistic conclusion was that the overall agricultural outlook for Canada is brighter now than it has been for more than a year.

With increasing world demand and expanded Government credit programs for developing countries, Canadian wheat exports are expected to approach 500 million bushels this crop year, compared with 347 million last year. Carryovers should drop to about 650 million bushels by July 31, 1971, the lowest level in 3 years, but still more than adequate. Canadian feedgrain producers feel their export prospects are particularly bright this year, with the two main markets—Japan and the EC—likely to increase their imports again this year. Rising export demand, combined with rising prices, could push barley exports to a record level of 175-200 million bushels.

The short-term outlook for Canada's edible oilseeds is bright, but the reverse is true for industrial oils. Increasing world consumption and Japan's scheduled trade liberalization should result in increased Canadian rapeseed exports in the coming year. Rapeseed production more than doubled—to about 71.3 million bushels this year, and soybean yields set new records. Sunflowerseed oil prices were strong during the past year, and an increase in acreage seems likely next year. With no increase in world demand for linseed oil—and this year's Canadian production almost double that of last year—Canada's flaxseed carryover may be 30 million bushels or more by the end of this crop year.

Canadian hog and cattle numbers both increased during 1970, with continued increases for cattle expected during the next several years. Supplies of Canadian feeder cattle are growing, and fewer are being exported to the United States. Lamb production increased slightly in 1970 and may be stimulated further by the higher prices expected next year. Wool production was steady this year, but may increase in 1971.

Potato production fell off in eastern Canada but increased in the West this year. However, exports of processed potato products are dropping, with some major markets expanding their own production. The 1970 sugar beet crop was the smallest in 20 years. The outlook for most other export vegetables is promising, and tobacco production and sales are also expected to increase.

The mink market, like the animal, is extremely sensitive, responding to the vagaries of the economic and fashion worlds. At the present time world consumption is booming and although the U.S. pelt is regarded as a high-quality item, stiff competition from other producing countries and low prices are taking their toll of both U.S. mink farmers and their share of the world market.

The price of pelts fluctuates from season to season and the recent downward trend in prices has forced many U.S. mink farmers out of business.

Between 1960 and 1966 the average price of a mink pelt ranged between \$21.48 and \$16.66. However, prices dropped sharply in 1967 to \$14.00, rose to \$16.33 in 1969 and then fell to new lows in 1970—reports show some prices as low as \$11.50.

The cost of producing one good quality mink pelt in the United States currently runs between \$14.00 and \$17.00.

While prices have plummeted, leaving in their wake a casualty list of U.S. mink farmers—the number dropped from 7,200 in 1960 to an estimated 2,635 at present—total production has continued to increase and the average production per ranch has risen from about 531 pelts to 2,070.

Although fur trapping in the United States is as old as the Indians, mink ranching is a relatively new U.S. industry. Prior to World War II, most mink were trapped in the wild. In 1938 the United States produced 110,000 ranch mink pelts and 440,000 wild mink pelts. Production peaked at 6.6 million pelts in 1968 and then fell to 5.6 million in 1969. Production in 1970 is expected to rise slightly to some 5.7 million mink pelts.

Fashion and an economic boom sent domestic consumption rising hand-in-hand with production. Consumption reached a high of around 10 million pelts in 1968. However, a tightening of money hits luxury items first and consumption fell to 7.7 million pelts in 1969 and is expected to drop to 6.5 million pelts in 1970.

Imports, largely from Scandinavia (about 70 percent) and Canada (about 20 percent) have accounted for between 46 and 56 percent of total domestic consumption during the past decade. Imports reached a high of 5.6 million pelts in 1966 but then fell steadily to 3.6 million in 1969, and the outlook

is for a drop of another million mink pelts during 1970.

Under the proposed Trade Act of 1970 a specific import limit of 4.6 million pelts has been set as an aggregate annual quota. The Act also freezes the duty on imported fur coats and eases restrictions on imports of a variety of furs produced in the Soviet Union.

U.S. mink is regarded as a high-quality item the world over. Seeking the lucrative overseas markets, U.S. mink producers raised their total exports from 982,000 pelts valued at \$18.9 million in 1960 to 1.6 million pelts valued at \$25.6 million in 1969. In 1970 exports are expected to reach 1.8 million pelts.

Although depressed prices for high-quality U.S. mink pelts may account for some of this export growth, the relative prosperity in Western Europe, —the world's largest mink market— and a growing taste for luxury goods has also been important. However, competition (mainly from northern European countries) in both the European and the emerging Australian and Far East markets is now stronger than ever before and U.S. producers have found their share shrinking. European consumption jumped from 3.1 million pelts in 1960 to 13.5 million in 1969 but the U.S. share of the market fell from 26 percent to 10 percent.

SAGA, a marketing group for Scandinavian mink producers and the largest European competitor, sponsors a tremendous mink promotion program and has consequently tightened its grip on the European market and made inroads in the U.S. market. Russian mink is also moving into the West European market in large quantities.

European furriers cite lack of accessibility to the U.S. pelt as a reason for the decline in the U.S. share of the market. European minks are sold at auctions held in London, Oslo, and other large cities while U.S. mink is sold through U.S. market outlets, mostly auctions in New York, Minneapolis, and Seattle. Therefore, European buyers have to travel to the United States to buy their pelts and consequently sell them for a higher price than the European pelts purchased in London.

The majority of U.S. exports are raw (undressed) pelts. Many countries admit raw pelts duty free, dress them, and reexport them. This is the case with many of the largest U.S. mink markets

American mink-regarded as high-quality luxury item by furriers and consumers around the world





Sam Bleiweiss (l.), EMBA marketing manager, greets Tokyo furrier Kiyoji Nakamura. Below, mink rancher Piampiano with new high-furred breed.



Above and left, U.S. mink on parade at Tokyo fashion show—one of several mink promotions held last fall in the Pacific area. Advertising and personal contact also acquaint furriers and consumers with the U.S. product.

including West Germany, Italy, Canada, and Great Britain.

In 1969 West Germany was the leading foreign market for U.S. exports of raw and dressed furs, taking 343,000 pelts valued at 4.1 million. The United Kingdom was the second largest, taking 282,000 pelts. However, 80 percent of these were reexported. Switzerland with imports of 232,000 pelts ranked as the third largest market, followed by Canada with 161,000 and France with 95,000 pelts.

Although Western Europe is the world's largest mink market, changing tastes and rising incomes in Australia and the Far East are resulting in increased consumption and consequently larger imports in those areas.

Mink farming was introduced in Japan in the 1950's and by 1969 production was reported by the Japanese Mink Association at 250,000 pelts. However, imports are increasing at an annual rate of 20 to 30 percent.

During the first 8 months of 1970 Japan imported 25,984 mink pelts valued at \$232,000. The U.S. share of this total was 3,387 pelts whereas the Scandinavian countries supplied 9,951.

Hong Kong is a nonmink producer, a duty-free port, and currently the most important U.S. mink export market in the Pacific area. Exports of U.S. mink pelts to Hong Kong during the first 6 months of 1970 totaled 36,605 pelts valued at \$722,984.

Australia is another nonmink producer which is rapidly becoming an important mink-consuming area. During FY 1970 Australia imported 79,668 undressed mink pelts valued at \$949,000. U.S. pelts accounted for 31 percent of the total value while the Scandinavian countries supplied 30 percent. The use of mink by Australian women is relatively new, but is rapidly gaining popularity. Australia will not permit imports of live mink for ranching purposes and therefore must remain dependent on imports of pelts for its supply.

In May 1969 USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service signed an agreement with EMBA Mink Breeders Association (which handles sales for 90 percent of the U.S. mink farmers) to cooperate in promoting foreign sales of U.S. pelts.

Fashion shows, media advertising, and personal contact with furriers are just some of the means employed to promote U.S. mink to both furriers and consumers around the world. A.L.B.

CROPS AND MARKETS

U.S. Exports of Tobacco Leaf, Products

U.S. unmanufactured tobacco exports during October 1970 were 53.6 million pounds, with a value of \$54.2 million. Analogous figures for October 1969 were 62.3 million pounds, with a value of \$63.8 million.

Exports for January-October 1970 were 375 million pounds worth \$353.1 million, down 12 percent in quantity and 9 percent in value from the 425.5 million pounds worth \$389.4 million exported in the same period of 1969. Exports for the first 10 months of 1968 were 463.8 million pounds worth \$398.4 million. Thus, the 1970 showing represents the second consecutive year of decline in U.S. tobacco exports.

U.S. EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO [Export weight]

Kind	October		January-October		Change from 1969
	1969	1970	1969	1970	
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Flue-cured	48,398	40,757	314,718	266,098	-15.4
Burley	2,576	2,087	39,176	34,392	-12.2
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn. ...	2,240	2,290	15,917	16,025	+7
Va. fire-cured ¹	43	658	3,217	3,773	+17.3
Maryland	1,496	1,478	8,891	10,199	+14.7
Green River	0	0	440	328	-25.5
One Sucker	55	45	313	450	+43.8
Black Fat	107	269	770	2,339	+203.8
Cigar wrapper	223	119	2,026	1,256	-38.0
Cigar binder	41	66	572	211	-63.1
Cigar filler	25	8	457	395	-13.6
Other	7,089	5,873	38,968	39,532	+1.4
Total	62,293	53,650	425,465	374,998	-11.9
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>
Declared value	63.8	54.2	389.4	353.1	-9.3

¹ Includes sun-cured. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Kind	October		Jan.-Oct.		Change from 1969
	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Cigars and cheroots					<i>Percent</i>
1,000 pieces	4,472	5,217	56,376	48,385	-14.2
Cigarettes					
Million pieces	2,088	2,656	20,613	24,761	+20.1
Chewing and snuff					
1,000 pounds	1	6	28	60	+114.3
Smoking tobacco in packages					
1,000 pounds	112	107	910	835	-8.2
Smoking tobacco in bulk					
1,000 pounds	1,999	3,027	15,716	17,901	+13.9
Total declared value					
Million dollars	13.9	19.3	127.7	158.1	+23.8

Bureau of the Census.

The 50-million-pound drop from the first 10 months of 1969 to the first 10 months of 1970 was primarily the result of a decline in exports to the United Kingdom, down 31 million, and to European Community countries, down 29 million. Exports were up 6 million pounds to Sweden, 4 million to Japan, and 3 million to Austria. A 6-million-pound fall in exports to Thailand probably does not indicate a long-run trend since that country is expected to continue to be a growing market for U.S. tobacco.

The average price for U.S. tobacco exports to all markets was 94 cents per pound in January-October 1970, compared with 92 cents for the same period of 1969. The higher unit value reflects both a larger proportion of shipments of stemmed leaf which bear higher processing costs (37 percent of all flue-cured and burley in 1970, compared with 34 percent in 1969) and the rising trend in prices of U.S. tobacco.

Exports of manufactured products increased 38 percent, from \$13.9 million in October 1969 to \$19.3 million in October 1970. Exports for January-October 1970 were up 24 percent from the first 9 months of 1969. Most of this increase was the result of larger cigarette exports, continuing a generally upward trend in exports of this product during the past 10 years.

Larger Australian Pineapple Pack

Australia reports a larger 1970 pack of pineapple products. Total fresh production is estimated at 118 thousand short tons, 7 percent more than the 110 thousand tons harvested in 1969. The 1969 summer crop was seriously reduced by dry conditions in the major Queensland production areas. Both the 1970 summer and winter crops were fairly heavy, with fruit size and quality good. Approximately 111 thousand tons was utilized for processing.

Canned pineapple production is estimated at 1.6 million cases, each holding 24 cans, size 2½. This is 12 percent above 1969 production. A high proportion of fruit was packed to export standards. The summer pack totaled ap-

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION OF CANNED PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS

Year	Pineapple	Pineapple juice	Tropical fruit salad
	<i>1,000 cases¹</i>	<i>1,000 cases¹</i>	<i>1,000 cases¹</i>
1965	1,220	730	450
1966	1,363	1,106	699
1967	1,755	1,247	501
1968	1,499	672	403
1969	1,414	937	235
1970	1,585	1,277	371

¹ Case holds 24 cans, size 2½.

proximately 885 thousand cases and winter production 700 thousand. Pineapple juice production is estimated at 1.3 million cases and tropical fruit salad 371 thousand cases.

Exports are expected to exceed last season's. Canned pineapple exports are forecast above those in 1969. Pineapple juice and tropical fruit salad exports are estimated at 55 thousand and 82 thousand cases, respectively. Canada and the United Kingdom are the largest markets for Australian canned pineapple. Canada and the United States are the major markets for fruit salad while pineapple juice shipments from Australia are virtually confined to nearby islands and the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED PINEAPPLE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Item	1967	1968	1969 ¹	1970 ²
	1,000 cases ³	1,000 cases ³	1,000 cases ³	1,000 cases ³
Beginning stocks (Jan. 1)	196	207	177	99
Production	1,755	1,499	1,414	1,585
Total Supply	1,951	1,706	1,591	1,684
Exports	640	546	330	375
Domestic disappearance	1,104	983	1,162	1,100
Ending stocks (Dec. 31)	207	177	99	209
Total distribution	1,951	1,706	1,591	1,684

¹ Revised. ² Estimated. ³ Case holds 24 cans, size 2½.

Weekly Rotterdam Grain Price Report

Current offer prices for imported grain at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

Item	Dec. 23	Change from previous week	A year ago
	Dol. per bu.	Cents per bu.	Dol. per bu.
Wheat:			
Canadian No. 2 Manitoba	2.06	-2	1.95
USSR SKS-14	2.04	-3	1.78
Australian FAQ	1.87	-1	1.72
U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring:			
14 percent	2.08	-1	1.86
15 percent	2.11	-1	1.92
U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter:			
13.5 percent	1.96	-2	1.74
Argentine	(¹)	(¹)	1.72
U.S. No. 2 Soft Red Winter ...	1.86	-2	1.58
Feedgrains:			
U.S. No. 3 Yellow corn	1.78	-1	1.46
Argentine Plate corn	1.97	-7	1.51
U.S. No. 2 sorghum	1.64	-2	1.44
Argentine-Granifero	1.66	-1	1.39
Soybeans:			
U.S. No. 2 Yellow	3.28	+3	2.82

¹ Not quoted.

Note: All quoted c.i.f. Rotterdam for 30- to 60-day delivery.

Argentine Flaxseed Production Up

Argentina's 1970-71 flaxseed production is 702,200 metric tons (27.6 million bu.) according to the first official estimate. This is 62,200 tons (2.4 million bu.) above last year's output and the largest crop since 1964-65 when 815,000 tons (32.1 million bu.) were harvested.

The estimate of area sown to flaxseed was revised to 960,-

150 hectares (2,373,000 acres) compared with 952,000 hectares (2,352,000 acres) estimated to have been sown last year.

U.S. Cotton Exports Up in October

U.S. cotton exports in October 1970 totaled 181,000 running bales, nearly double the exceptionally low level of 89,000 bales of the previous month, and above the 167,000 bales for October 1969. This month's exports are sharply lower than the 241,000-bale average shipped in October during the previous 5 years.

Exports in the first 3 months (August-October) of the 1970-71 season totaled 354,000 bales, down 100,000 bales from the same months a year earlier.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS BY DESTINATION [Running bales]

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average 1960-64	1968	1969	1969	1970
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	23	0	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg	121	30	19	5	3
Denmark	14	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Finland	17	3	6	3	0
France	319	88	30	6	3
Germany, West	269	31	26	6	13
Italy	345	62	46	13	4
Netherlands	110	19	19	4	4
Norway	13	5	1	(¹)	0
Poland	125	106	51	0	0
Portugal	21	8	2	2	0
Romania	2	0	46	0	0
Spain	74	5	4	(¹)	0
Sweden	81	51	37	7	3
Switzerland	74	32	15	3	2
United Kingdom	244	48	38	5	13
Yugoslavia	112	54	0	0	0
Other Europe	15	7	4	1	0
Total Europe	1,979	550	344	55	45
Algeria	9	27	11	2	0
Australia	61	0	(¹)	(¹)	0
Bolivia	7	0	0	0	0
Canada	353	108	181	26	51
Chile	18	(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)
Colombia	3	(¹)	(¹)	0	(¹)
Congo (Kinshasa)	6	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	9	9	1	1	1
Ghana	1	17	27	2	6
Hong Kong	148	194	61	19	11
India	314	174	261	29	6
Indonesia	40	105	242	55	2
Israel	15	1	(¹)	0	0
Jamaica	4	2	2	0	0
Japan	1,192	536	623	103	66
Korea, Republic of	261	447	455	87	95
Morocco	12	19	28	3	(¹)
Pakistan	14	1	16	8	0
Philippines	123	119	146	14	17
South Africa	41	9	4	1	1
Taiwan	209	259	193	36	17
Thailand	34	66	54	2	7
Tunisia	2	0	5	0	0
Uruguay	6	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4
Vietnam, South	46	62	99	9	22
Other countries	9	26	14	2	3
Total	4,924	2,731	2,768	454	354

¹ Less than 500 bales.

Index to Foreign Agriculture, 1970

	Month/Day		Month/Day
AFGHANISTAN: Fruit exports expanding—J. B. Parker, Jr.	3/23	Finland's soil bank	12/7
AFRICA: Agricultural production indices for 1969—R. E. Marx	3/23	COLLINS, H. C.: Floods cut Romanian wheat crop	9/14
Good grain crops in North Africa—M. B. Missiaen	9/14	Paar grain crop in Eastern Europe—with T. Vankai	10/26
Senegal, one-crop economy—M. B. Missiaen	11/16	CCC: Sales increase sharply—J. C. Schall	7/20
ALGERIA: Eight years of Algerian agriculture—M. B. Missiaen	7/20	COMPETITION: Enlivens U.K. market—W. L. Schalz	7/20
Good grain crops in North Africa—M. B. Missiaen	9/14	Japan: Land of rising competition	8/31
ANDERSON, C. M.: Ivory Coast: Plans for coffee, cocoa	6/1	COPRA: Philippine sales about to resume	6/15
ANDERSON, R. E., Jr.: German use of EC stockpiling measures	4/27	CORLEY, J. R.: U.S. farm exports in fiscal 1970—with D. H. Rohe	1/5
ARGENTINA: Agriculture—1969 and prospects—G. H. Lloyd	4/13	U.S. farm exports total \$5.9 billion in 1969	3/2
Looks of notional wheat policy—J. C. Dodson	5/11	COTTON: USSR production and trade trends	1/5
Acts to cut beef prices—J. C. Dodson	7/13	Foreign spinners swing through U.S. cotton belt	1/5
Feedgrain output up—J. C. Dodson	7/13	Comparison of U.S. and foreign ginning—V. L. Harness	1/19
Beef exports cut by high domestic prices—G. H. Lloyd	11/30	Brazil expects record production, exports—S. Pitcher	1/19
ASIA: Imported inputs boost farm output—J. B. Parker, Jr.	10/19	Burma's production continues to decline	2/16
Land, labor, and new seeds—H. E. Walters	11/23	Production in Central America—V. L. Harness	4/13
ASIA, EAST: Production, trade, and consumption—C. E. Pike	6/1	Malaysia, Singapore increase imports—D. K. Vining	6/8
ASIA, WEST: Agricultural production indices, 1969—R. E. Marx	3/23	Spain's import needs expected to rise—J. H. Stevenson	6/29
Weather mars wheat prospects—M. E. Kurtzig	6/29	Mexican exports to be cut by lower output—V. L. Harness	9/7
AUSTRALIA: Story of Australian agriculture—F. M. Lege III	2/23	U.S. industry and greater efficiency—R. B. Evons	9/28
Discovery and development	2/23	ICAC conference confronts world cotton problem	11/2
Trends in agricultural trade—M. E. Long	2/23	USSR crop, state purchases set records—D. M. Schoonover	11/30
Livestock and meat industry	7/20	Effects of nationalization in India—Z. Boyce	12/28
Sets up wool commission—Q. M. Morgan	12/14	CREECH, J. L.: Coffee rust and countermeasures—with J. P. Rourke	8/17
AUSTRIA: Agriculture—problems and prospects—A. W. Trick	1/26	CUBA: Record sugar output, and what it cost—L. A. Bernstein	11/23
BARSE, J. R.: Changed rice policies in Japan	2/9	CYPRUS: Agriculture—M. E. Kurtzig	5/11
BAUER, E. A.: Hong Kong as a market for U.S. farm products	6/22	DAIRY PRODUCTS: Action to close gaps in import controls	5/25
BEEF: World picture: Strong demand, tight supply—J. P. Hortmon	3/16	Cheese: Big wheel of production and trade	8/3
Prospects for increased production in Western Europe	8/3	DANYLUK, A. P.: Italian economy pressures 1969 farm output	4/20
Argentine exports cut by high domestic prices—G. H. Lloyd	11/30	DAVIS, A. B.: Thai exports of flue-cured tobacco	9/28
BELLINGHAM, A. B.: How wheat marketing structures compare	10/12	DAVIS, W. L.: Kenya: New policies and continued progress	7/6
How wheat domestic operations compare	11/2	DeCOURCY, J. S.: Germany: Problem market for U.S. seeds	2/9
How wheat grading practices compare	11/30	DeMOYA, C. S.: Dominican Republic diversifies exports	9/21
BENNETT, G. A.: Intro-American agricultural trade	4/13	DENMARK: Capsule review of agriculture	3/9
BENSON, J. M.: French corn producers seek new markets	12/21	Horsebeon: Denmark's answer to the soybean—R. Feist	3/9
BERNSTEIN, L. A.: Yugoslavia, EC sign beef agreement	5/4	Forming on the Nordic croplands—M. H. Cohen	10/5
Cuba's record sugar output—and what it cost to obtain it	11/23	Prospects for U.S. agricultural exports—H. J. Dirks	11/30
BIEBER, R. A.: U.S. rice in world trade	3/9	Bacon industry—H. J. Dirks	12/14
BOULWARE, J. H.: India's big wheat crop, storage problem	5/18	DIRKS, H. J.: Sales prospects for U.S. farm goods in Norway	3/2
BOYCE, Z.: India's cotton nationalization	12/28	Prospects in Denmark for U.S. agricultural exports	11/30
BRAZIL: Big beef industry exomined—S. Pitcher	1/12	Donish bacon industry	12/14
Exports record cotton production, exports—S. Pitcher	1/19	Arctic agriculture in Norway	12/21
Story of pepper production—J. C. McDonold	2/16	DODSON, J. C.: Argentines look at their national wheat policy	5/11
Rising cost of oil soles on world market—S. Pitcher	4/6	Argentina acts to cut beef prices	7/13
Soybean output reaches new records—S. Pitcher	6/22	Argentine feedgrain prices up	7/13
Trade implications of agricultural frontier—R. W. Johnson	7/13	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Diversifies exports—C. S. DeMoya	9/21
History of agriculture and exports—R. W. Johnson	7/13	DURUSOY, Y. Z.: Turkey obtains self-sufficiency in vegetable oil	1/5
Modernizes its feed industry—S. Pitcher	8/3	DURUM: U.S. exports—J. P. Rudbeck	3/30
Coffee rust and countermeasures—J. P. Rourke, J. L. Creech	8/17	EFTA: Its first 10 years and the future—M. H. Cohen	1/26
BREITENLOHNER, C. A.: Agriculture in West Germany	6/29	EAPEN, K. E.: India's "pockage program"—with A. A. Johnson	9/21
BROOKS, E. M.: 1970 world census of agriculture	3/23	ECUADOR: Examination of land reform—J. D. McAlpine	5/4
BRUNTHAVER, C. G.: Agricultural Act of 1970	12/7	EHMAN, F. W.: Yugoslavia's baby beef supply short	6/8
BRYAN, H. C.: Honduran agriculture in 1969	4/27	Yugoslavia funds farm program	6/15
BRYAN, P. I.: Soviet 5-year plan—with D. M. Schoonover	9/7	EL SALVADOR: Successful year of agriculture—S. W. Phillips	5/4
USSR reports gains in production of major crops	10/26	Wheat purchase record set in 1969-70—S. W. Phillips	7/27
BURMA: Production of cotton continues to decline	2/16	EUROPE: Agricultural production indices 1969—F. Pope, Jr.	2/16
CANADA:		EUROPE, EASTERN: Meat supply problem—R. E. Neetz	3/16
Flooding dollar—and U.S. farm trade—O. H. Goolsby	8/3	Farm output down in 1969—D. M. Schoonover	5/18
Dairy, poultry, meat situation—A. R. Persi	8/3	Poor grain crop—H. C. Collins, T. Vankai	10/26
Sells wheat in new markets—A. S. Wood	9/7	EUROPE, WESTERN: High farm output to continue—R. E. Friend	6/8
Agricultural congress reviews farm prospects—E. T. Olson	12/28	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: Review—M. H. Cohen, D. M. Phillips	1/12
Farm outlook brightening	12/28	Financing accord opens door for expansion—G. W. Finne	2/2
CASTOR OIL: Brazil's sales on world market—S. Pitcher	4/6	Grain policy: Record speaks for itself—D. J. Novotny	3/16
CAVIN, G.: New technology stops desert locust—for now	11/2	Britain and the EC	3/16
CENSUS: 1970 world census of agriculture—E. Brooks	3/23	Building preferential trade network	3/16
CENTRAL AMERICA: Cotton production—V. L. Harness	4/13	Export payments or restitutions—G. W. Finne	3/16
CHAMBLISS, M. T.: South Africa's agricultural trade	1/19	U.S. farm exports to EC drop—D. H. Rohe	5/4
CHAMPEAU, H. C.: Poland emphasizes cattle in livestock plan	9/28	Yugoslavia, EC sign baby beef agreement—L. A. Bernstein	5/4
CHEESE: Big wheel of production and trade	8/3	Subsidizing slaughter of 290,500 milk cows—W. Roenigk	6/8
CHILE: Plans agricultural policy changes	12/7	Too many chickens—W. A. Stern	7/27
CHINA, MAINLAND: Economy—An upsurge, but no leap—		Enlargement negotiations under way—E. Koenig	7/27
M. R. Larsen	5/25	The revised Monsholt Plan—W. Roenigk	8/3
Major crops outlook good—M. R. Larsen	10/26	Effects on U.S. feedgrain market in Netherlands—	
CHRISLER, D.: A look at world farm output, trade	12/14	B. K. Meeker	8/24
COFFEE: Coffee in world trade—J. I. Kross, J. P. Rourke	1/12	Import changes and world 1969-70 feedgrain trade—	
Plantation crops in India's export trade—R. L. Packard	1/19	L. F. Thomasson	9/21
Coffee rust and countermeasures—J. P. Rourke, J. L. Creech	8/17	Extends its Mediterranean influence	10/12
Importance to economies in Western Hemisphere	8/17	Agriculture a major issue at enlargement talks—	
COHEN, M. H.: Common Market—with D. M. Phillips	1/12	D. M. Phillips	10/19
EFTA: Its first 10 years, alternatives for the future	1/26	Common tobacco policy may hamper U.S. trade—H. C. Kiger	11/2
Iceland becomes EFTA member	4/6	Review of 1970 output prospects—R. E. Friend	11/9
Farming on the Nordic croplands	10/5	Reduced grain, dairy surpluses—D. M. Phillips	11/9

	Month/Day		Month/Day
EVANS, D. P.: British agriculture in 1969	1/12	GULATI, D. R.: Little machines on Indian farms	4/27
1970 U.K. agricultural review	6/1	HALL, H. L.: Latin American agricultural production indices	3/2
EVANS, R. B.: Greater export efficiency for U.S. cotton industry	9/28	Agriculture in the Western Hemisphere	10/5
EXPORTS: U.S. farm exports in fiscal 1970—D. H. Rahe, J. R. Corley	1/5	HALLOWELL, E. W.: Japan livestock, meat production, and imports	4/20
U.S. farm exports total \$5.9 billion in 1969—J. R. Corley	3/2	Market promotion in Japan	8/31
Developing nations and U.S. farm trade—Q. M. West	4/6	Japan: Land of rising competition	8/31
New Mid-American Council formed	4/6	HARDIN, C. M.: The nation's stake in international farm trade	6/29
U.S. farm exports to EC drop—D. H. Rahe	5/4	HARNESSE, V. L.: U.S. and foreign cotton ginning	1/19
Crucial times ahead for world agricultural trade—C. D. Palmbly	6/15	Cotton production in Central America	4/13
U.S. agriculture strengthens dollar during 1960's—O. H. Goolsby	6/22	Mexican cotton exports to decline	9/7
Nation's stake in international agricultural trade—C. M. Hardin	6/29	HARTMAN, J. P.: World beef picture	3/16
Grain conference examines export pipelines	7/20	HAVILAND, G. L.: India's First National Food Congress	6/15
CCC credit sales increase sharply—J. C. Scholl	7/20	American sheep thriving on Himalayan pastures	7/6
Canada's floating dollar—and U.S. farm trade—O. H. Goolsby	8/3	HODGES, L., Jr.: U.S. share slips in world barley markets	8/10
Food for Peace moves toward dollar terms—J. A. Hutchins, Jr.	8/10	HONDURAS: Agriculture in 1969—H. C. Bryan	4/27
Dollar exports of U.S. farm items hit record high—D. H. Rahe	8/24	HONEY: Brussels likes the U.S. product—G. Patty	10/26
Factors in further U.S. export gains—A. J. Mair	8/24	HONG KONG: Market for U.S. farm products—E. A. Bauer	6/22
U.S. farm exports to Japan set record—D. H. Rahe, I. E. Lemon	8/31	HOOKS, L. G.: Latin neighbors build market news systems	4/13
Preserving perishable exports	9/21	HOPKINS, J. T.: U.S. rice in world trade—with R. A. Bieber	3/9
Billion-dollar luncheon honors U.S.-Japan trade	9/28	HORTICULTURE: World conference in Israel—M. E. Kurtzig	7/27
U.S. objective; Free access to all markets for all—C. D. Palmbly	10/26	HUME, D. L.: U.K. foodgrain, feedgrain imports up	7/6
First quarter U.S. farm exports set record—D. H. Rahe	11/2	U.K. farmers to receive higher prices to offset feedgrain costs	11/9
Developing nations become bigger dollar markets—S. A. Libbin	11/23	HUNGARY: Livestock on household plots—T. A. Vankai	7/20
U.S. farm exports expected to hit new high in 1971—D. H. Rahe	11/30	HUTCHINS, J. A., Jr.: Food for Peace moves toward dollar terms	8/10
FAO: Celebrates completion of its first 25 years	10/26	HUTCHISON, J. E.: The Andean Group: A bigger market for U.S.?	12/7
FATS AND OILS: Developments in a dynamic market—S. Mehr	7/27	ICELAND: Becomes EFTA's eighth member—M. H. Cohen	4/6
Demand puts squeeze on India's supplies—J. A. Thodani	9/7	INDIA: Plantation crops in export trade—R. L. Packard	1/19
Industrial oils log on world market	9/21	Crop prospects dampened—J. H. Boulware	2/16
FEED: Brazil modernizes its industry—S. Pitcher	8/3	More varied diet for city dwellers—J. B. Parker, Jr.	3/2
FEEDGRAINS: U.S. feedgrains in world trade—L. F. Thomasson	1/19	Little machines capture bigger share of work—D. R. Gulati	4/27
Changes shaping world trade—C. D. Palmbly	2/2	Big wheat crop—storage problem—J. H. Boulware	5/18
EC policy affects U.S. market in the Netherlands—B. K. Meeker	8/24	First National Food Congress—G. L. Haviland	6/15
Import changes in EC, Japan—L. F. Thomasson	9/21	American sheep on Himalayan pastures—G. L. Haviland	7/6
FEIST, R.: Horsebean: Denmark's answer to the soybean	3/9	Millet—increasing hope for India's drylands	8/17
FINLAND: 1969 farm policy decisions	4/6	Demand puts squeeze on fats and oils—J. A. Thodani	9/7
Measures from program results—J. F. Lonkford	6/22	Struggles to increase agricultural exports—J. B. Parker, Jr.	9/14
Forming on the Nordic croplands—M. H. Cohen	10/5	Review of "package program"—A. A. Johnson, K. E. Eopen	9/21
What are dividends of Finland's soil bank—M. H. Cohen	12/7	Effects of cotton nationalization—Z. Boyce	12/28
FINNE, G. W.: Financing accord opens door for EC expansion	2/2	INDONESIA: A look at the grain situation—J. M. Kuhl	8/3
EC export payments or restitutions	3/16	INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK: Decode of growth	5/18
FOOD PRICES: International retail food prices (chart)	2/9	IRELAND: Agriculture lags behind rest of economy—E. T. Ransom	5/11
FRANCE: Farm group demands changes in farm policy	2/9	Irish study implications of EC membership—E. T. Ransom	6/1
France's mushroom industry—C. Ponsot	7/13	ISRAEL: World horticultural conference—M. E. Kurtzig	7/27
Corn producers look for new markets—T. E. Street, J. M. Benson	12/21	Makes multi-use of U.S. soybeans—C. S. Spilsbury	10/5
FREEMAN, T. R., Jr.: New policies for Japan's agriculture	8/31	ITALY: Economy pressures 1969 farm output—A. P. Donyluk	4/20
FRIEND, R. E.: High farm output in Western Europe	6/8	IVORY COAST: Plans for coffee, cocoa—C. M. Anderson	6/1
European Community's agriculture	11/9	JAPAN: Changed rice policies—J. R. Borse	2/9
FROZEN FOODS: In Japanese food market—L. G. Meors	3/2	Supermarket explosion transforms marketing—L. G. Meors	3/2
FRUIT: New Zealand expands processing plant—W. G. Loveless	1/5	Cold flare on the Japanese market—L. G. Meors	3/2
Afghanistan's exports expanding—J. B. Parker, Jr.	3/23	Livestock, meat production, import trends—E. W. Hallowell	4/20
Taiwan's pineapple sales soar—N. J. Pettipaw	7/27	U.S. farm exports to Japan set record—D. H. Rahe, I. E. Lemon	8/31
FRUIT, CITRUS: Increases in Brazil's crop—S. Pitcher	7/31	New policies seek to revitalize agriculture—T. R. Freeman, Jr.	8/31
GATT: EC building preferential trade network	3/16	Removes more trade restrictions—C. J. Perg	8/31
GERMANY, WEST: Problem market for U.S. seeds—J. S. DeCourcy	2/9	Market development—E. W. Hallowell	8/31
Use of EC stockpiling measures—R. E. Anderson, Jr.	4/27	Agricultural perspective	8/31
Agriculture in the economy—C. A. Breitenlohner	6/29	Continues to seek new sources of farm imports—C. E. Pike	8/31
Mushroom consumption up—G. A. Parks	12/7	Affluent trading companies in domestic enterprises—L. G. Meors	8/31
GIBBONS, C. A.: 1969 world agriculture production indices	2/9	Land of rising competition—E. W. Hallowell	8/31
GOODE, C. E.: Taiwan: A view of rural progress	4/20	Imports in world feedgrain trade—L. F. Thomasson	9/21
GOOLSBY, O. H.: U.S. agriculture strengthens dollar	6/22	Billion-dollar luncheon honors U.S.-Japan trade	9/28
Canada's floating dollar—and U.S. farm trade	8/3	Steps up efforts to control rice surplus—M. E. Long	9/28
GRAIN: USSR's 1969 harvest drops more than 5 percent	1/12	JOHNSON, A. A.: India's "package program," with K. E. Eopen	9/21
European Community policy—D. J. Novotny	3/16	JOHNSON, I.: U.S. variety meats in world trade	4/27
Developments in Canadian trade	6/15	JOHNSON, R. W.: Trade implications of Brazil's frontier	7/13
Pakistan: Production, use, trade—J. B. Parker, Jr.	7/6	History of Brazilian agriculture and exports	7/13
U.K. foodgrain, feedgrain imports up—D. L. Hume	7/6	KENYA: New policies and continued progress—W. L. Davis	7/6
Grain conference examines export pipelines	7/20	KIGER, H. C.: Trends in flue-cured tobacco trade	8/3
Millet—increasing hope for India's drylands	8/17	EC's common tobacco policy may hamper U.S. trade	11/2
In Soviet 5-year plan—P. I. Bryon, D. M. Schoonover	9/7	KOENIG, E.: EC enlargement negotiations get underway	7/27
Feedgrain costs, grain consumption in Europe—K. I. Neeley	10/19	KROSS, J. I.: Coffee in world trade—with J. P. Rourke	1/12
Japanese imports increase	10/26	KRUEGER, G. R.: Monetary moves should aid future world trade	2/2
Opportunities for U.S. exporters—C. D. Palmbly	12/28	KUHL, J. M.: Indonesia's grain situation	8/3
GREECE: Some improvement in agriculture—J. D. Motz	1/26	KURTZIG, M. E.: Agricultural trade of Turkey	2/2
		Agriculture in Cyprus	5/11
		Weather mars Middle East wheat prospects	6/29
		World horticulture conference in Israel	7/27
		LANKFORD, J. F.: Finland measures farm program results	6/22
		LARSEN, MARION R.: Mainland China's economy	5/25
		Mainland China: Major crops outlook good	10/26

	Month/Day		Month/Day
LATIN AMERICA: Agricultural production indices—H. L. Hall	3/2	NEELEY, K. L.: Yugoslavia's prune exports may soar	5/18
Intro-American agricultural trade—G. A. Bennett	4/13	Feedgrain costs, grain consumption, meat prices in Europe	10/19
U.S. soybeans, oil, and meal have mixed future—C. S. Spilsbury	11/16	NEETZ, R. E.: East Europe and Soviet Union meat supply	3/16
Andean Group: Bigger market for U.S. farmers?—J. E. Hutchison	12/7	NEPAL: Diversifies farm production and trade—J. B. Parker, Jr.	4/20
LEGE, F. M. III: Story of Australian agriculture	2/23	NETHERLANDS: Agriculture: Exports and prosperity—B. K. Meeker	4/27
LEMON, I. E.: U.S. farm exports to Japan set record	8/31	Review of the Netherlands and its agriculture	8/17
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: And U.S. agricultural trade—Q. M. West	4/6	How EC grain policy affects the U.S. feedgrain market—B. K. Meeker	8/24
Become bigger dollar markets—S. A. Libbin	11/23	Mushroom production—B. K. Meeker	9/28
LIBBIN, S. A.: Developing notions become bigger dollar markets	11/23	NEW ZEALAND: New fruit processing plant—W. G. Loveless	1/5
LIBYA: Harvests poor crops—D. G. Williams	9/14	Agriculture: How it grew	2/23
LIVESTOCK: Brazil's big beef industry—S. Pitcher	1/12	Seeks fresh farm markets—W. G. Loveless	2/23
"Pig lifts" transport U.S. purebreds to Cyprus, Vietnam	2/2	Joins OECD Committee for Agriculture	8/10
Japan's livestock, meat production—E. W. Hollowell	4/20	NICARAGUA: Current agricultural situation—S. W. Phillips	5/25
EC subsidizing slaughter of 290,500 milk cows—W. Roenigk	6/8	NORWAY: Sales prospects of U.S. farm goods—H. J. Dirks	3/2
Yugoslavia's baby beef supply short—F. W. Ehmon	6/8	Forming on the Nordic croplands—M. H. Cohen	10/5
Taiwan plans increased swine production—N. J. Pettipow	6/15	Arctic agriculture challenges farmers—H. J. Dirks	12/21
American sheep on Himalayan pastures—G. L. Haviland	7/6	NOVOTNY, D. J.: European Community grain policy	3/16
Prospects of increased beef production in Western Europe	8/3	NUTS: Record set by major almond, filbert producers	10/26
In Soviet 5-year plan—P. I. Bryan, D. M. Schoonover	9/7	OAS: Eighty-year milestone—G. A. Bennett	4/13
Poland emphasizes cattle in livestock plan—H. C. Chompeou	9/28	OECD: Studies agriculture of five southern members	1/12
Three little pigs go international—E. T. Olson	11/2	OCEANIA: Production, trade, consumption trends—C. E. Pike	6/1
LLOYD, G. H.: Uruguay's agriculture—with Z. Zofriodis	4/6	OILS: Turkey obtains self-sufficiency (vegetable)—Y. Z. Durusoy	1/5
Argentine agriculture—1969 and prospects	4/13	U.S. meal and oil in world trade	2/16
Paraguay's 1970 crop prospects	7/13	Oil palm challenges Nigeria—O. Oniha	2/16
Argentine beef exports cut	11/23	Palm oil—growing giant of Malaysia—D. K. Vining	3/30
LOCUST: New technology stops desert locust—for now—G. Cavin	11/2	U.S. soybeans, oil, and meal in Latin America—C. S. Spilsbury	11/16
LOGAN, W. J. C.: Changes in South Vietnamese agriculture	10/12	OLSON, E. T.: Three little pigs go international	11/2
LONG, M. E.: Trends in Australian agricultural trade	2/23	Canadian congress reviews farm prospects	12/28
Japan's efforts to control rice surplus	9/28	O'MARA, CHARLES, J.: Production of cigarettes—with J. R. Williams	3/23
LOVELESS, W. G.: New Zealand expands fruit processing plant	1/5	ONIHA, O.: Oil palm challenges Nigeria	2/16
New Zealand seeks fresh farm markets	2/23	PAARLBERG, D.: Second World Food Congress	8/10
McALPINE, J. D.: Land reform in Ecuador	5/4	PACKARD, R. L.: Plantation crops in India's export trade	1/19
McDONALD, J. C.: Pepper production in Brazil	2/16	PAKISTAN: Grain production, use, and trade—J. B. Parker, Jr.	7/6
McEWEN, R., Jr.: Wheat quality survey—o new marketing tool	6/1	Food needs soar in wake of storm—J. B. Parker, Jr.	12/21
MAIR, A. J.: Factors in further U.S. farm export gains	8/24	PALMBY, C. D.: Changes shaping world feedgrain trade	2/2
MALAYSIA: Agricultural development—D. K. Vining	3/30	Opportunities for wheat marketing	2/9
Palm oil—growing giant of Malaysia—D. K. Vining	3/30	Crucial times ahead for world agricultural trade	6/15
Malaysia and Singapore increase cotton imports—D. K. Vining	6/8	U.S. soybean exports: Trends and policies	10/12
MARKET NEWS SERVICE: Latin neighbors build system—L. G. Hooks	4/13	U.S. objective: Free access to all world markets for every nation	10/26
MARX, R. E.: Africa, West Asia production indices	3/23	Opportunities for U.S. grain exporters	12/28
MEAL: U.S. meal and oil in world trade	2/16	PARAGUAY: 1970 crop prospects—G. H. Lloyd	7/13
U.S. soybeans, oil, and meal in Latin America—C. S. Spilsbury	11/16	PARKER, J. B., Jr.: More varied diet for India's city dwellers	3/2
MEARS, L. G.: Supermarket explosion in Japan	3/2	Afghanistan's fruit exports expanding	3/23
Cold flare on the Japanese food market	3/2	Nepal diversifies farm production and trade	4/20
Japan's affluent trading companies move into domestic enterprises	8/31	Pakistan's grain production, use, and trade	7/6
MEAT: Supplies in Eastern Europe, Soviet Union—R. E. Neetz	3/16	India struggles to increase agricultural exports	9/14
Japan's livestock, meat production—E. W. Hollowell	4/20	Imported seed, machinery, fertilizer help Asians boost output	10/19
U.S. variety meats in world trade—L. Johnson	4/27	Pakistan's food needs soar	12/21
Yugoslavia, EC sign baby beef agreement—L. A. Bernstein	5/4	PARKS, G. A.: Mushroom consumption up in Germany	12/7
Feedgrain costs, meat prices in Europe—K. L. Neeley	10/19	PATY, G.: Brussels' House of Honey likes the U.S. product	10/26
MEEKER, B. K.: Dutch agriculture: Exports and prosperity	4/27	PEPPER: Production in Brazil—J. C. McDonald	2/16
EC wheat stocks	5/4	PERG, C. J.: Japan removes more trade restrictions	8/31
Cut in Dutch butter surplus may be short lived	8/10	PERSI, A. R.: Canada dairy, poultry, meat situation	8/3
Too many apples in Netherlands	8/17	PESTICIDES: Recent world actions	10/5
How EC grain policy affects U.S. feedgrain market in Netherlands	8/24	PETTIPAW, N. J.: Taiwan to increase swine production	6/15
MEHR, S.: Soybean exports are again setting new records	3/16	New agricultural policy for Taiwan	6/15
World fats and oils: Developments in a dynamic market	7/27	Taiwan's pineapple sales soar	7/27
MEXICO: Oilseed import requirements	7/6	PHILIPPINES: Form progress and problems—F. W. Troeger	3/9
Form output cut by drought in 1969—W. L. Rodmon	7/27	Rising prices, demand for abaca—F. W. Troeger	6/15
Cotton exports to be cut by production decline—V. L. Horness	9/7	PHILLIPS, D. M.: Common Market review and look ahead	1/12
MILLET: Increasing hope for India's drylands	8/17	Agriculture issue in proposed EC enlargement talks	10/19
MINK: Topping the mink market	12/28	EC reduces grain, dairy surpluses	11/9
MISSIAEN, M. B.: Agricultural trade of Morocco	1/26	PHILLIPS, S. W.: El Salvadoran agriculture	5/4
Eight years of Algerian agriculture	7/20	Current agricultural situation in Nicaragua	5/25
Good grain crops hold promise for North Africa	9/14	Record wheat purchases in El Salvador	7/27
Senegal works to diversify its one-crop economy	11/16	PIKE, C. E.: For East, Oceania farm and trade trends	6/1
MONETARY SYSTEM, INTERNATIONAL: And future world trade—G. R. Kruer	2/2	Japan seeks new sources of farm product imports	8/31
MORGAN, Q. M.: Australia sets up wool commission	12/14	PITCHER, S.: Brazil's big beef industry examined	1/12
MOROCCO: Highlights of agricultural trade—M. B. Missioen	1/26	Brazil's world cotton oil sales rise	4/6
Good grain crops hold promise for North Africa—M. B. Missioen	9/14	Record Brazilian soybean output	6/22
MOTZ, J. D.: Some improvements in Greek agriculture	1/26	Increases in Brazil's citrus crop	7/13
MUSHROOMS: France's industry—C. Ponsot	7/13	Brazil modernizes its feed industry	8/3
Dutch production—B. K. Meeker	9/28	POINT-OF-PURCHASE PROMOTIONS: Events in 1969	1/5
Consumption up in West Germany—G. A. Porks	12/7	Workshop: Sharpening a marketing tool	3/30
		Supermarket scenes, U.S. foods abroad	5/11
		POLAND: Livestock plan stresses cattle—H. C. Chompeou	9/28
		PONSOT, C.: France's mushroom industry	7/13
		POPE, F., Jr.: Europe and USSR production down in 1969	2/16
		PORK: Thrives in worldwide seller's market	3/16

	Month/Day		Month/Day
PORTS: Improvements helped by World Bank loans	1/5	TOBACCO: U.S. markets—J. R. Williams, C. J. O'Mara	3/23
Developments in Europe	11/9	Trends in flue-cured tobacco trade—H. C. Kiger	8/3
POULTRY: U.S. products in world trade—D. R. Strobel	2/9	U.S. burley markets slip—L. Hodges, Jr.	8/10
Too many chickens in Community's pot—W. A. Stern	7/27	Thai flue-cured exports—A. B. Davis	9/28
U.S. turkey exporters looking ahead	11/23	EC's policy may hamper U.S. trade—H. C. Kiger	11/2
PROTECTIONISM: Agricultural trade—H. L. Worthington	11/9	U.S. prospects in U.K. market—J. R. Williams	12/21
PRUNES: Yugoslavia's exports may soar—K. L. Neeley	5/18	TRADE FAIRS: FAS plans for 1970	1/5
P.L. 480: U.S. sales for dollars—J. A. Hutchins, Jr.	8/10	Food Buyers Conference	2/16
Funds for ecology and pollution studies	10/26	First U.S. promotion in Arabian peninsula	5/4
PUTERBAUGH, R. F.: South African corn and sorghum recover	6/1	Overseas Food Buyers Conference	5/25
RAHE, D. H.: U.S. farm exports in 1970—with J. R. Corley	1/5	Fall fairs feature new food products	7/13
U.S. farm exports to EC drop for 3d year	5/4	FAS 1970 fall promotions	12/14
U.S. farm exports hit dollar high	8/24	TRADE POLICY: Agricultural protection—H. L. Worthington	11/9
Japan first billion dollar market for U.S. farm goods	8/31	TRAEGER, F. W.: Philippine agriculture	3/9
1st quarter U.S. farm exports set record	11/2	Rising prices and demand for Philippine abaco	6/15
U.S. farm exports to hit new high in 1971	11/30	TREAKLE, H. C.: Syria dams the Euphrates	1/19
RANSOM, E. T.: Agriculture lags in Irish economy	5/11	TRICK, A. W.: Austrian agriculture	1/26
Irish study implications of EC membership	6/1	TUNISIA: Agriculture in 1969—D. G. Williams	4/27
RICE: Japan's changed policies—J. R. Barse	2/9	Major crops report—D. G. Williams	9/14
U.S. rice in world trade—R. A. Bieber and J. T. Hopkins	3/9	Good North African grain crops—M. B. Missioen	9/14
Japan tries to control surplus—M. E. Long	9/28	TURKEY: Self-sufficient in vegetable oil—Y. Z. Durusoy	1/5
RODMAN, W. L.: Mexico's 1969 farm output cut by drought	7/27	Highlights of agricultural trade—M. E. Kurtzig	2/2
ROENIGK, W.: EC subsidizes slaughter of 290,500 cows	6/8	New sales twists for tobacco—H. R. Varney	8/24
The revised Mansholt Plan	8/3	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC: Agricultural trade—C. J. Warren	1/5
ROMANIA: Floods cut wheat crop—H. C. Collins	9/14	UNITED KINGDOM: Year of recovery—D. P. Evans	1/12
Agricultural blueprint for the 1970's—D. M. Schoonover	11/2	Britain and the EC—an economic assessment	3/16
ROURK, J. P.: Coffee in world trade in the 1960's—with J. I. Kross	1/12	1970 agricultural review—D. P. Evans	6/1
Coffee rust in Brazil—with J. L. Creech	8/17	Farmers protest 1970 program—W. L. Scholz	6/1
RUDBECK, J. P.: U.S. exports of durum	3/30	Covent Garden Market for 300 years	6/15
SCHOLL, J. C.: CCC export credit sales up sharply	7/20	Competition enlivens market—W. L. Scholz	7/20
SCHOLZ, W. L.: U.K. farmers protest 1970 program	6/1	Higher guaranteed farm prices—D. L. Hume	11/9
Competition enlivens the U.K. market	7/20	Plans for variable levy farm support system	11/30
SCHOONOVER, D. M.: East Europe's 1969 farm output down	5/18	Prospects for U.S. tobacco—J. R. Williams	12/21
USSR 5-year plan stresses livestock, grain—with P. I. Bryan	9/7	URUGUAY: Bad farm year—Z. Zafiriadis, G. R. Lloyd	4/6
Romania's agricultural blueprint for the 1970's	11/2	VANKAI, T. A.: Hungary's private livestock sector	7/20
USSR cotton crop, State purchases set records	11/30	Poor East European grain crop—with H. C. Collins	10/26
SEED: German market for U.S. seeds—J. S. DeCourcy	2/9	VARNEY, H. R.: New sales twists for Turkish tobacco	8/24
Imported seed helps Asian farm output—J. B. Parker, Jr.	10/19	VEGETABLES: Mediterranean seminar	5/25
U.S. seed exports expanding—J. Wells	11/16	Preserving U.S. perishable exports	9/21
New seeds in Southeast Asia—H. E. Walters	11/23	VENEZUELA: FEDEAGRO urges farm reform—R. S. FitzSimmonds	4/13
SENEGAL: Works to diversify one-crop economy—M. B. Missioen	11/16	Feed imports—A. S. Wood	7/13
SINGAPORE: Cotton imports increase—D. K. Vining	6/8	VIETNAM, SOUTH: Changes in agriculture—W. J. C. Logan	10/12
Mini island—maxi market	6/8	VINING, D. K.: Malaysian agricultural development	3/30
SOUTH AFRICA: Cattle breeding—W. R. Hatch	1/19	Palm oil in Malaysia	3/30
Highlights of agricultural trade—M. T. Chambliss	1/19	Malaysia, Singapore increase cotton imports	6/8
Corn, sorghum recover—R. F. Puterbaugh	6/1	WALTERS, H. E.: Land, labor, and new seeds in Asia	11/23
SOVIET UNION: Cotton production and trade trends	1/5	WARREN, C. J.: UAR agricultural trade	1/5
1969 grain harvest drops more than 5 percent	1/12	WELLS, J.: U.S. seed exports	11/16
Production indices down for 1969—F. Pope, Jr.	2/16	WEST, Q. M.: LDC's and U.S. agricultural trade	4/6
Meat supply major farm problem—R. E. Neetz	3/16	WESTERN HEMISPHERE: Importance of coffee	8/17
5-year plan—P. I. Bryan and D. M. Schoonover	9/7	Farm output and marketing trends—H. L. Hall	10/5
Major crops gains—P. I. Bryan	10/26	WHEAT: Opportunities for marketing—C. D. Palmby	2/9
Cotton crop and purchases set records—D. M. Schoonover	11/30	U.S. durum exports—J. P. Rudbeck	3/30
SOYBEANS: Exports setting new records—S. Mehr	3/16	Stocks in the EC—B. K. Meeker	5/4
Brazil's output new record—S. Pitcher	6/22	Argentina looks at its policy—J. C. Dodson	5/11
Israel uses U.S. soybeans—C. S. Spilsbury	10/5	India's big crop has storage problem—J. H. Boulware	5/18
U.S. export trends and policies—C. D. Palmby	10/12	Quality survey a new marketing tool—R. McEwen, Jr.	6/1
The soybean and ASA	11/16	1980 outlook	8/17
U.S. exports to Latin America—C. S. Spilsbury	11/16	Trade volume and prospects improve	9/7
SPAIN: Cotton import needs to rise—J. H. Stevenson	6/29	Floods cut Romanian crop—H. C. Collins	9/14
SPILSBURY, C. S.: Israel uses U.S. soybeans	10/5	Marketing in major exporting countries—A. B. Bellingham:	
U.S. soybean exports future in Latin America	11/16	How market structures compare	10/12
STERN, W. A.: Too many chickens in Community's pot	7/27	How domestic operations compare	11/2
STEVENSON, J. H.: Spain's cotton import needs	6/29	How grading practices compare	11/30
STREET, T. E.: French corn producers seek new markets	12/21	New pact to be negotiated	12/21
STROBEL, D. R.: U.S. poultry products in world trade	2/9	WILLIAMS, D. G.: Tunisia agriculture in 1969	4/27
SUGAR: Cuba's record 1970 output—L. A. Bernstein	11/23	Major crops report	9/14
SUPERMARKETS: Retailing food in Japan—L. G. Mears	3/2	Libya harvests poor crops	9/14
SWEDEN: Capsule review of agriculture—J. F. Lankford	3/23	WILLIAMS, J. R.: U.S. cigarette markets—with C. J. O'Mara	3/23
Farming Nordic croplands—M. H. Cohen	10/5	U.K. prospects for U.S. tobacco	12/21
SYRIA: Euphrates irrigation dam—H. C. Treake	1/19	WOOD, A. S.: Venezuela's feed imports	7/13
TAIWAN: 1970 grain and soybean imports—N. J. Pettipaw	4/6	Canada sells wheat in new markets	9/7
Rural progress—C. E. Goode	4/20	WOOL: Australia sets up commission—Q. M. Morgan	12/14
Plans increased swine production—N. J. Pettipaw	6/15	WORLD FOOD CONGRESS: Second meeting—D. Paarlberg	8/10
New agricultural policy—N. J. Pettipaw	6/15	WORLD PRODUCTION: 1969 agriculture indices—	
Sales of canned pineapple soar—N. J. Pettipaw	7/27	C. A. Gibbons	2/9
TEA: Plantation crops in India's trade—R. L. Packard	1/19	Current farm output and trade—D. Chrisler	12/14
TETRO, R. C.: Britain and the EC	3/16	WORTHINGTON, H. L.: Agricultural protection	11/9
THADANI, J. A.: India's fats and oils supplies	9/7	YUGOSLAVIA: Beef agreement with EC—L. A. Bernstein	5/4
THAILAND: Flue-cured tobacco exports up—A. B. Davis	9/28	1966-70 development plan	5/4
THOMASSON, L. F.: U.S. feedgrains in world trade	1/19	Prune exports may soar—K. L. Neeley	5/18
Import changes affect feedgrain trade	9/21	Baby beef supply short—F. W. Ehman	6/8
		Funds farm program—F. W. Ehman	6/15
		ZAFIRIADIS, Z.: Uruguay's agriculture—with G. R. Lloyd	4/6



United States Department of Agriculture
POSTAGE & FEES PAID

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed ☐ PRINT or TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE, and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Foreign Agriculture

Export Opportunity: Feedstuffs

(Continued from page 3)



Japan's expanding poultry industry utilizes U.S. soybean meal as an important feed ingredient.

Japan's growing use of soybeans and feedgrains—much of it imported from the United States—is a spectacular example of changing food requirements as living standards rise. As an example of Japan's changing patterns of eating, consider the expanding use of eggs. In 1960, the Japanese consumed 90 eggs per person. By last year, the figure had risen to 210. And there is still room for growth when you realize that Japan could expand its per capita egg consumption by another 50 percent before reaching the level of the United States.

Japan has more than quadrupled its per capita consumption of poultry meat since 1960—but consumption is still modest in comparison with that in Western Europe and the United States.

The increase in Japan's rate of feed use traces in large part to the fact that corn and grain sorghums enter Japan at the world price. This is in sharp contrast to the European Community, where the price to feeders reflects the

world price plus a variable import levy.

Thus the rise in living standards is closely related to the economics of trade. The United States has free entry for its feedgrains into Japan. It has good access for its soybeans. The result is a record movement of those commodities into Japan—and a total farm export to that country exceeding all past records of shipments to an individual country.

As I look into the 1970's, I see feeding of wheat as a growth opportunity throughout the world. But to fully realize this opportunity, the wheat industry needs to vigorously seek the development of varieties with a higher amino content.

A general rise in acre productivity, plus the extension of higher yielding varieties into the more humid climates, could have quite an effect on the use of wheat for feed.

USDA, in its most recent crop report, estimated the 1970 corn crop at slightly less than 4.2 billion bushels—substantially below the earlier expectation of at least 4.6 billion bushels. This decline is attributable not only to corn blight but also to drought in some areas.